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AN ADDRESS ON TEMPERANCE, by William E.
Channing.

In speaking of the great evil of intemperance,
he says:—

I begin with asking, what is the great, essen-
tial evil of intemperance? The reply is given,
when I say, that intemperance is the *voluntary*
extinction of reason. The great evil is inward
or spiritual. The intemperate man divests him-
self, for a time, of his rational and moral nature,
casts from himself self-consciousness and self-
command, brings on phrenzy—and, by repeti-
tion of this insanity, prostrates more and more
his rational and moral powers. He sins imme-
diately and directly against the rational nature,
that divide principle, which distinguishes be-
tween truth and falsehood, between right and
wrong action, which distinguishes man from the
brute. This is the essence of the vice, what
constitutes its peculiar guilt and woe, and what
should particularly impress and awaken those
who are laboring for its suppression. All the
other evils of intemperance are light, compared
with this, and almost all flow from this; and it
is right, it is to be desired, that all other evils
should be joined with and follow this. It is to be
desired, when a man lifts a suicidal arm against
his highest life, when he quenches reason and
conscience, that he and all others should re-
ceive solemn, startling warning of the greatness of
his guilt—that terrible outward calamities should
bear witness to the inward ruin which he is
working—that the hand-writing of judgment
and woe on his countenance—form, and whole
condition, should declare what a fearful thing it
is for a man, God's rational offspring, to re-
nounce his reason and become a brute. It is
common for those who argue against intemper-
ance, to describe the bloated countenance of the
drunkard, now flushed, and now deadly pale.
They describe his trembling, palsied limbs.—
They describe his waning prosperity, his pov-
erty, his despair. They describe his desolate,
cheerless home, his cold hearth, his scanty
board, his heart-broken wife, the squalidness of
his children—and we groan in spirit over the sad
recital. But it is right, that all this should be.
It is right, that he, who, forewarned, puts out
the lights of understanding and conscience with-
in him, who abandons his rank among God's ra-
tional creatures, and takes his place among
brutes, should stand a monument of wrath a-
mong his fellows, should be a teacher in every
look and motion of the awful guilt of destroying
reason. Were we so constituted, that reason
could be extinguished, and the countenance re-
tain its freshness, the form its graces the body
its vigor, the outward condition, its prosperity,
and no striking change be seen in one's home,
so far from being gainers, we should lose
some testimonies of God's parental care. His
care and goodness, as well as his justice, are
manifested in the fearful mark he has set on the
drunkard, in the blight which falls on all the
drunkard's joys. These outward evils, dread-
ful as they seem, are but faint types of the ruin
within. We should see in them God's respect
to his own image in the soul—his parental warn-
ings against the crime of quenching the intellec-
tual and moral life.

Again, in speaking of the extent of the tem-
ptations to intemperance, he remarks that mul-
titudes in all classes are in danger. The labor-
ers, uneducated, unimproved, are not the only
persons exposed to temptation. He says—
"When we read the histories of not a few in
every circle, who once stood among the firmest,
and then yielded to temptation, we are taught,
that none of us should dismiss fear, that we too
may be walking on the edge of the abyss."

It is a sadder thought that men of genius and
sensitivity are hardly less exposed. Strong ac-
tion of the mind is even more exhausting than
the toil of the hands. It uses up, if I may so
say, the finer spirits, and leaves either a sinking
of the system which craves for tonics, or a rest-
lessness which seeks relief in dissipated pleasures.
Besides, it is natural for minds of great energy,
to hunger for strong excitement—and this when
not found in innocent occupation and amuse-
ment, is too often sought in criminal indulgence.

These remarks apply peculiarly to men whose
genius is poetical, imaginative, allied with, and
quickened by, peculiar sensibility. Such men,
living in worlds of their own creation, kindling
themselves with ideal beauty and joy—and too
often losing themselves in reverie, in which
imagination ministers to appetite, and the sensu-
al triumphs over the spiritual nature, are pecu-
liarly in danger of losing the balance of the mind
—of losing calm thought—clear judgement and
moral strength of will—become children of im-
pulse—learn to despise simple and common
pleasures—and are hurried to ruin by a fever-
ish thirst of high-wrought, delicious gratification.

In such men, these mental causes of excess are
often aggravated by peculiar irritableness of the
nervous system. Hence the records of litera-

ture are so sad. Hence the brightest lights of
the intellectual world have so often undergone
disastrous eclipse—and the inspired voice of
genius, so thrilling, so exalting, has died away
in the brutal or idiot cries of intemperance.

* * * Another cause of the evil is probably
this—that young men, liberally educated, enter
on professions which give at first little or no oc-
cupation, which expose them, perhaps for years
to the temptations of leisure, the most perilous
in an age of inexperience and passion. Accord-
ingly, the ranks of intemperance are recruited
from that class which forms the chief hope of
society. And I would I could stop here. But
there is another prey on which intemperance
seizes, still more to be deplored—and that is
Women. I know no sight on earth more sad,
than woman's countenance, which once knew
no suffusion but the glow of exquisite feeling, or
the blush of hallowed modesty, crimsoned, de-
formed by intemperance. Even women are not
safe. The delicacy of her physical organiza-
tion exposes her to inequalities of feeling, which
tempt to the seductive relief given by cordials.
Man with his iron-nerves, little knows what the
sensitive frame of woman suffers—how many
desponding imaginations throng on her in her
solitudes, how often she is exhausted by unre-
mitting cares, and how much the power of self-
control is impaired by repeated derangements
of her frail system. The truth should be told.
In all our families, no matter what their condi-
tion, there are endangered individuals, and fear
and watchfulness in regard to intemperance be-
long to all.

From the Philadelphia Herald.

It is almost useless to argue, or reason, or
speculate upon the causes which have brought
about the present state of things, except so far
as they may indicate the proper remedy; but
we will give an anecdote that we think has a
volume of instruction in it. "My dear sir,"
said a gentleman to us, on Friday last, "I lack
\$250 to take up a note in bank to day; what
shall I do?—where can I borrow that amount?"
We put him in the way of aid; and thus re-
lieved him for the present. When we had
done so, we could not help reflecting a little.—
"The gentleman who was afraid of being 'laid
over,' wore in his bosom a handsome diamond
pin, around his neck was a neat gold guard
chain, to which was attached a valuable gold
watch; and peering out of his vest pocket, we
noticed a gold pencil case with an agate head.
Now, here was more value in trinkets than the
amount for which he was in danger of being
'laid over in bank,' and as we happen to know
that his house is furnished in a style correspond-
ing with the furniture of the person, can any
one be at a loss to tell the cause of 'hard times'
with him, or in what manner they might be
remedied? And yet this gentleman has been
no way extravagant, compared with the rest
of the community. His style of dress and
living is not above others of equal means. He
owns real estate which would at one time com-
mand \$50,000, and other property to an equal
amount; and he therefore thought himself
worth \$100,000, and lived in a style justified
only by the possession of a half a million, for he
has a large and increasing family—but he can-
not realize \$20,000 in cash, out of his whole
property, and yet his style of living has not been
changed in the least. Now the fact is, and no
one can deny it there is, a struggle going on
between style and means. We have been liv-
ing in this country beyond our means; prop-
erty of all kinds has had fictitious value, but its
possessors have been living as if that value
were real. Money, not bank notes, is scarce
both here and in Europe, and a struggle is go-
ing on between the two countries in regard to
its possession. And why is it so scarce? Be-
cause, not content to live as our frugal and
virtuous parents lived before us, to eat, as they
ate, with steel forks, to use britannia or china
tea and coffee pots, &c. &c. we have been melt-
ing down the precious metals and working them up into
articles of luxury, till the basis of our currency
has become altogether too small for the super-
structure, which is, of course, tottering, and is
jostled by every adverse breeze in the com-
mercial world. Is it not so? Look around
you, reader, among your acquaintances, and see
how many of them have more plate in their
houses than money in bank. We never knew
a family that lived beyond their means, that did
not see 'hard times' and what applies to
families applies to a nation, which is only an
aggregation of families; and whatever remedy
will prove effectual in relieving embarrassed
families will also relieve a nation. The medicine
may be slow in its operation, but it will be sure
in its effect.

The time has now come when the wealthy,
the unembarrassed, can do much to relieve
the community—will they do it? We ask them
not for their Money, but for their Example.—
Let them set an example of economy and re-
trenchment—let them make it fashionable to
live in an unassuming style, which their
known wealth and independence will enable
them to do, and they will do more good than
they could do by loaning out their money ever
so freely, even were it twice as much as it is.

As ladies lead the fashion in civilized commu-
nities, it is to them we must look for a worthy ex-

ample of "retrenchment and reform" in dress
and living. Beauty needs not the adornments
of art to make it lovely—and the simple rose
in the snowy bosom of youth, has more attrac-
tions than all the diamonds that ever glittered on
the epon skin of an eastern princess. Would
that it could be said of every American wife
and daughter "she looketh well to the ways of
her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."
"Many daughters have done virtuously,
but thou excellest them all."

From the Boston Statesman.
OPINIONS OF MERCHANTS

On the causes of the present pressure that
has overwhelmed the community, the genuine
and honest opinions of the merchants themselves
are worthy of the highest respect. The mer-
chants must necessarily understand the true
sources of the evil better than any other class.
Yet the sincere opinions of the merchants are
very far from being declared in the resolutions
of the meeting in New York, by which the
Committee was appointed to wait upon the Pres-
ident. Neither are the sincere opinions of the
merchants to be found in the Atlas or any other
desperate whig paper. Both in the above men-
tioned resolutions, and in the Atlas, the meas-
ures of the late Administration are repeatedly
declared to be the primary and almost the sole
cause of the present pecuniary evils; and over-
trading, and gambling in stocks, and the abomi-
nable system of credit which has been practised,
are scarcely mentioned. Yet, if you go a-
mong the merchants, though violent whigs, they
will candidly state to you, that the primary and
almost the only cause of the pressure is the er-
roneous system of trading practised by the mer-
chants themselves; they will acknowledge that
the causes of this evil are such as have been
chiefly held forth as the causes in the Admin-
istration papers. Yet many of them are willing
to countenance the force which the leaders of
the whig party are playing—because they are
enemies to the policy of the late Administration.
The whigs believe they have a grand opportu-
nity at the present time, to frighten the democ-
rats from the ranks of democracy, by making
them believe that the present pecuniary pressure
has arisen from the policy of General Jackson,
rather than from the rashness and folly and ex-
orbitant avarice of traders themselves, whose
ruling passion is to grow rich. But they will
find themselves mistaken.

This morning, we trust, the news will arrive
of the passage of the Suspension Bill. Next to
that in interest, is the regulation of the Custom
House and Post Office to receive only gold and
silver, or the notes of specie paying banks.—
This has not been fully enforced by the former,
as the Bank of America received good notes
for bonds yesterday, on their own responsibility
of course. Whether it is to be hereafter en-
forced, we cannot say. Its operations are cer-
tainly to be deprecated, and it is doubted wheth-
er compliance with it, is possible; but we con-
ceive that the administration have no choice in
the matter. The law requires it, and the ex-
ecutive has but to administer the law. The
President has no authority to interpose, and his
interference would be nugatory. He cannot
suspend the law. He is but its agent and min-
ister. The resolution requiring specie, or notes
of specie paying banks, in payment of all dues
to the United States, has been in operation
twenty days—carried in great measure by the
influence of Mr. Webster. The law of 1836
more than one year. The unhappy Deposite
and Distribution law—on the passage of which
meetings were held to celebrate it as a whig tri-
umph—is like to do even more mischief by tri-
cious clauses which direct the Treasury to withdraw
the deposits from any bank which shall cease
to pay specie. And for the effects of these
measures of whig paternity their presses rave
against the government, and talk of insurrection
and violence! It is no time to re-criminate;
we would recommend moderation by example
as well as precept. It is equally a duty to keep
the public well informed on public affairs, and
to disperse the illusions conjured up by the rec-
less presses of the opposition.—N. Y. Times.

Judicial Politeness.—A very singular in-
stance of the late Baron Graham's excessive
and ill-tuned politeness occurred on one occa-
sion after the close of the trials at a country as-
sise. Nine unhappy men were all appointed to
receive sentence of death for burglary, highway
robberies, and other offences. It so happened,
however, that in entering the names of the un-
fortunate parties, after being convicted, on his
own slip of paper, Baron Graham omitted one
of them. The nine men were brought up to
receive judgment, and the eight, whose names
were on his paper, were severally sentenced to
death. They then quitted the bar. The ninth
stood in mute astonishment at the circumstance
that no sentence was passed on him. The
clerk of the court perceiving the mistake, im-
mediately called aloud to his lordship, just as he
was opening the door to leave the court, that he
had omitted to pass sentence on the unfortun-
ate man. Turning about, and casting a look of
surprise at the unhappy prisoner, he hurried
back to the seat he had just vacated, and tak-
ing a pinch of snuff, (for he was one of the most
inveterate snuff-takers that ever lived,) and put-

ting on the black cap, he addressed the prisoner
in the following strain, giving at the same time a
profusion of bows: "My good man, I really beg
pardon for the mistake—it was entirely a mis-
take—altogether a mistake, I assure you. The
sentence of the court on you is, that you be tak-
en to the place whence you came, thence to the
place of execution, and there be hanged by the
neck until you are dead. And the Lord have
mercy on your soul, I do beg your pardon; I
am very sorry for the mistake, I assure you."
So saying, he made another low bow to the un-
happy man, and then quitted the court.

An Important Discovery has recently been
made in France, by Chemists. It is described
in the *Litterateur Francaise* as a process by
which they can remove writing from any paper
without leaving the slightest mark which might
lead to the suspicion of fraud. No ink can
resist the power of this composition, and no
kind of paper can retain the characters it bears.
That the Government might be satisfied of the
dangerous nature of this discovery, a chemist
went to the Prefecture of Police, and requested
a passport for a stranger, which was granted
immediately. The next day the same chemist
went to the house of the Prefect himself, and
showed him a passport in blank, signed with his
own hand. "It was only yesterday," said he,
"that this passport was given me at your office;
and if this is the way the police conducts no
wonder that Don Carlos could traverse from
one end of France to the other in order to reach
Spain!" The Prefect, astonished, sent for all
the agents of his office. All denied that they
ever delivered this unfortunate passport; but
they finally agreed that it was certainly the
signature of the Prefect which it bore; the
particular kind of paper which was used in the
office of Police; and the royal stamp with which
it was impressed. It had already become a
question of legal inquiry, of deposition from
office, &c., when the chemist appeared the
anger of the Prefect, and the fears of his a-
gents, by explaining the means which he had
used to remove the writing.

One of the first bankers of the Capital main-
tained that the act of wasting alone, by the
means of which a written paper should be re-
turned to its virgin whiteness, would leave some
marks by which it could be detected. Then
the same chemist, who was in epistolary cor-
respondence with this banker, took a letter
which he had formerly received from him, re-
moved the writing by this composition, except
the signature, wrote above it an acceptance for
a hundred francs payable to the bearer. This
acceptance was presented to the cashier, who
paid it immediately, and the banker was con-
vinced, that he himself should have taken it.—
The public Treasury has suffered by this dis-
covery. In fact the sale of stamped paper is
not near so large as before, for any one may re-
store, by means of this wash, leaving the stamp,
&c., old papers which are no longer of any use.
Several chemists are now occupied in pre-
paring an ink which shall be truly indelible;
others in making a paper which shall be proof
against this terrible discovery. In the mean
time, Government has changed its stamp.—
The new ones bear the cypher of the year,
and must all be renewed on the first of Janu-
ary.

A RUSSIAN FAIR.—The Emperor of Russia
has made several new regulations, conferring
additional privileges on the fair of Nijny Novo-
gorod. Nijny Novogorod is the Russian *par*
excellence. It is there only where the true Rus-
sian blood is met with. Moscow is the city of
the nobles of the school; St. Petersburg the
seat of Russian civilization; Archangel is the
depot for the riches of the north; Odessa forms
a link in the chain of eastern commerce; Riga
is the port of the Baltic—the monument of faith;
Kazan and Astrachan are the towns conquered
by the Tartars; but the city of Nijny Novogo-
rod is the most Russian and important of all.—
It is at the same time the ancient cradle of the
Russians, and the modern depot of their com-
mercial wealth. The Volga and the Oka unite
their waters near it, all the great roads centre in
it; all that the east has of the most rich, or the
west of the elegant, is to be found there. In
one word, Nijny Novogorod is the *entrepot* of
Europe and Asia, since the moment that the
Emperor transferred to it the Makariev. In
1836, the fair produced 118,000,000 of paper
money rubles. Through it are passed into
Russia the shawls of Cashmere, the pearls, the
drugs, tea, the stuffs of the East, the porcelain
and the horses of pure blood; and from thence
are passed into Asia cloth, glass, and hardware.
[Journal de Frankfort.]

AMAZONS IN EUROPE.—Female warriors
have been found in the heart of Christendom,
even since the dawn of this century. We are
assured by Bolwer, that the French armies
have never been engaged in the neighborhood
of Paris, without there being found many of
these females, whom one sees in the saloons of
Paris, slain on the field of battle, to which they
had been led, not so much by a violent passion
for their lover, (French women do not love so
violently,) as by a desire for adventure, which
they are willing to gratify, even in the camp.—
Dumourier had at one time, for his aids-de-
-

camp, two delicate and accomplished women,
who delighted in the bloody scenes of war.—
Often, in the most desperate crisis of the battle,
said the general, I have heard their slender but
animated voices reproaching flight, and urging
to the charge; and you might have seen their
waving plumes and Roman garb amid the thick-
et of the fire. After the battle of Waterloo,
there were found among the dead, several Pa-
risian girls, who had gone forth with their lovers,
and actually fought in their company. Nor was
this an uncommon event. "One morning,"
says Mr. Scott, "when passing through the Pa-
lais Royal at Paris, I saw one of these women
dressed in military costume, with boots, spurs
and sabre. No Frenchman seemed to consid-
er the sight a strange one."

BRIEF HINTS FOR SPRING WORK.

Apply manure to corn and potatoe crops
and not to grain crops.

Let manure be buried as soon as possible
after spreading.

When rotted or fermented manure is ap-
plied, let it be as thoroughly mixed with the soil
as possible.

Wheat thrown out of the ground by frost
should be pressed in again by passing a roller
over it.

Ploughing heavy soil when wet does more
injury than if the team were standing idle.

In ploughing green sward deeply, the fur-
rows must always be at least one half wider
than deep, else the sod will not turn well.

New meadows should now be rolled.

All grain fields seeded to grass should now
be rolled.

Barley should be sown as soon as possible
upon a light and moderately moist soil, at the
rate of one and a half to two bushels per acre,
according to the size of the seed.

A roller should be passed over it as soon as
it is harrowed, to press the soil round it and
smooth the field.

Barley seed may be freed from intermixed
oats by pouring water upon it, when the oats
will float and may be skimmed off.

Oats require strong rich soil, good culture
and early sowing.

Preserve leached and unleached ashes which
have accumulated during the winter, to be ap-
plied to corn in the fall.

To prevent corn being touched by crows,
sow the seed with a sufficient quantity of
heated tar, and then roll it in plaster, lime or ashes.

After each hill of corn is dropped, put in a
small quantity of a mixture of plaster and leach-
ed ashes.

Plaster is always most efficacious on light
and thin soil—on meadow and clover ground,
the earlier it is sown the better.

Plaster, when applied to cultivated ground,
is best when worked into the soil.

Sowing it broadcast upon Indian corn after
it is up, has increased the crop 25 per cent.

Every farmer should attempt the field cul-
ture of root crops—he may raise as much cat-
tle food from one acre, as from five acres of
meadow.

Farmers who have heavy rich soil, will suc-
ceed best with mangel wurtzel—those who
have sandy soil with ruta baga. They should
try both.

Sow garden crops in drills where practicable,
in order that the weeds may be cleared with a
hoe.

Different varieties of melons and squashes
should be planted at the greatest possible dis-
tance, in order to prevent intermixing and cross-
ing.

Loosen the soil with a spade round fruit trees
growing in grass land.

Examine the roots of peach trees and re-
move all the grubs.

Take every opportunity of setting an orna-
mental shrub or tree round your house or door-
yard—now is your time—if you have any taste,
you will never regret it.—Gen. Farmer.

Ploughing an amusement in Illinois.—The
roll of the prairies is so free from stumps and
stones, that the plough, after the first furrow,
generally needs no guide; prepared with a seat
for the driver, graduated by a pair of wheels
and drawn by an experienced team, it cuts a
furrow of equal thickness, and will pursue the
even tenor of its way for miles without obstruc-
tion. A gentleman informed me that he had
seen drivers seated on their ploughs, playing on
their violin, while the oxen and the plough kept
their regular motion through long furrows, ap-
parently without any attention from him. I
have often seen them although having sole
charge of the work, so intent upon a book or
newspaper, as to appear utterly regardless of
the team or the implement it drew, except
at the commencement or termination of a furrow.

There is a sorrow in the world that deserves
little or no pity, and there is a sorrow to deep
to be soothed but in the grave. That is the
sorrow felt by her who sees the drunkard's
grave! We can see our friends suffer; we
may stand by and pity; but when we see the
being that we have loved deliberately sacrific-
ing for their lover, (French women do not love so
violently,) as by a desire for adventure, which
they are willing to gratify, even in the camp.—
Dumourier had at one time, for his aids-de-
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From the New York Evening Post.

It is very generally said that never was the country visited with such pecuniary distress as it now experiences. Not altogether, perhaps; but the lapse of time makes us forget the extent of past calamities. Whoever desires to compare the embarrassments we now suffer with those which we have suffered in other seasons of pressure, will find the means of doing so in Gouge's History of Banking, and may gain instruction from making the comparison.

The United States Bank went into operation in January, 1817. On the 27th of February, in that year, its discounts were three millions of dollars. In July following they had increased to twenty-five millions, and in October to thirty-three. The subsequent increase was almost equally rapid, and in March and April, 1818, its loans and issues had swelled to forty-three millions. In July following the discounts of the bank had reached the amount of fifty one millions.

The result of this vast and rapid expansion of credit was similar to what we have witnessed for the two or three years preceding the present pressure. Speculation was encouraged by the facility of credit, lands rose in value, the price of stocks had advanced, foreign merchandise of every kind commanded an instant sale at high prices, and the utmost prodigality and luxury reigned.

But in July, 1818, the bank found itself compelled to retrace its steps, to contract its loans, and cut short its discounts. At the end of the year 1818, its discounts were forty one millions, ten millions less than in July, and its circulation, instead of nine, had become seven millions. It went on reducing both its discounts and circulation through the year 1819 and the year 1820, until the discounts were reduced to thirty-seven millions, and the circulation to three and a half.

The effect of these operations of the United States Bank was calamitous in the extreme. We quote them from Mr. Gouge's book, and recommend them to the serious attention of all our readers who are for trying a second time the experiment of a National Bank.

The Bank was saved, and the people were ruined. For a time, the question in Market street, Philadelphia, was, every morning, who had broken the previous day, but who yet stood. In many parts of the country, the distress was as great as in Philadelphia, and in others it was still more deplorable.

"From all parts of our country," says Mr. Niles, "we hear of a severe pressure on men in business, a general stagnation of trade, a large reduction in the prices of staple articles. Real property is rapidly depreciating in its nominal value, and its rents or profits are exceedingly diminishing. Many highly respectable traders have become bankrupts, and it is agreed that many others must 'go.' The Banks are refusing their customary accommodations: confidence among merchants is shaken, and three per cent. per month is offered for the discount of promissory notes, which a little while ago were considered as good as 'old gold,' and whose makers have not yet suffered any losses to render their notes less valuable than heretofore."

Four months afterwards, he says, "It is estimated that there are 20,000 persons daily seeking work in Philadelphia; in New York, 10,000 able bodied men are said to be wandering about the streets looking for it, and if we add to them the women who desire something to do, the amount cannot be less than 20,000; in Baltimore there may be about 10,000 persons in unsteady employment, or actually suffering because they cannot get into business. We know several decent men, lately 'good livers,' who now subsist on such victuals as two years ago, they would not have given their servants in the kitchen."

A committee appointed by a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, on the 21st of August, to inquire into the situation of the manufacturers of the city and vicinity, reported, on the 2d of October, that in thirty mechanical and manufacturing branches of trade, which they enumerated, which gave employment to nine thousand and one hundred and eighty-eight persons in 1814, and to nine thousand six hundred and seventy-two, in 1816, there were but two thousand and one hundred and thirty-seven persons employed in 1819.

A committee of the citizens of Pittsburgh, who made report on the 24th of December, stated that certain manufacturing and mechanical trades in their city and its vicinity, which employed one thousand nine hundred and sixty persons in 1815, employed only six hundred and seventy-two in 1819.

A writer in the Kentucky Gazette, quoted by Niles on the 9th of October, observed: "Slaves which sold sometime ago, and could command the most ready money, have fallen to an inadequate value. A slave which hires for 80 or 100 dollars per annum, may be purchased for 300 or 400. A house and lot on Limestone street, for which \$15,000 had been offered some time past, sold under the officer's hammer for 1,800. A house and lot which, I am informed was bought for \$10,000, after 6,000 had been paid by the purchaser, was sold under a mortgage for 1,500, leaving the original purchaser (besides his advances) \$3,500 in debt. A number of sales, which excited at the same time astonishment and pity, have occurred in this town. Comparison of local sufferings should not be indulged in, but I am told that Lexington is less afflicted than almost any other part of the State."

Bankruptcies for large amounts were of frequent occurrence. Mention is made, among others, of the bankruptcy of a merchant tailor in the little town of York, Pennsylvania, who failed for the sum of eighty four thousand dollars.

This was indeed, an important affair in a town containing but three or four thousand inhabitants; but it sunk into insignificance when compared with some of the failures in the large cities. "So extensive were these among the merchants of the cities east of Baltimore, that it seemed to be disreputable to stop payment for less than 100,000 dollars; the fashionable amount was from 2 to 300,000 dollars; and the tip-top quality, the support of whose families had cost them from 8 to 12,000 dollars a year, were honored with an amount of debt exceeding 500,000 dollars, and nearly as much as a million of dollars. The prodigality and waste of some of those were almost beyond belief; we have heard that the furniture of a single party possessed (we cannot say belonging) to one of them, cost 40,000 dollars. So it was in all great cities—dash, dash, dash—venders of tape and bobbins transferred into persons of high blood, and the sons of respectable citizens converted into knaves of rank—through speculation and the facilities of the abominable paper system."

"I am told that one merchant who lately failed to the eastward, yet lives in a house for which, and its furniture, he was offered 200,000 dollars in real money and refused it."

"Scenes of speculation are revealed and revealing that sober people had no idea of. Their effect penetrates through all classes of society. The day laborer feels it, and suffers, because Mr. Highflyer could sign his name prettily, and thereby cause his paper to pass through some of the Banks. The farmer who improved his plantation by building a costly dwelling on credit, is compelled to sell both farm and dwelling to pay the debts incurred in erecting the house!—a pipe of wine, or a cashmere shawl, compels some merchants to stop payment! I have heard of one man who failed for more than 500,000, whose private wine vault, as it stood at the time of his bankruptcy, was estimated to have cost him \$7,000. This is said to have happened in the sober city of Philadelphia."

Who that reads these extracts can help believing that he has before him a history of what is now passing in this country? The same excessive issues of the banks, the same general extravagance of speculation, the same rapid rise of prices, the same excessive importation and lavish consumption of foreign products, the same habits of expense, followed by the same wide spread embarrassment and ruin. The experience of 1819 is that of 1837. Face answereth not to face in a glass more completely than the history of the two periods.

Those who ask for a National Bank ask for an immediate repetition of the calamities of 1819 and of those through which we are now passing. They pray that the moment we are extricated from our present troubles we may plunge into others. There is not the least security that a new National Bank would not follow the steps of the last.

It is a grave question for our government, and one which we think it will be obliged to examine more attentive than it has hitherto done, whether it will hereafter allow the finance of the country to become entangled with the affairs of the banking institutions, whether state or national, and whether they will allow the revenue to be made the basis of paper issues.

LUMBERING INTERESTS OF MAINE.

Some interesting facts have lately come under our notice, in regard to the lumbering interests of the United States. The Oneida Whig assures us that during the "last year there were floated on the New York canals, and on the Hudson, Mississippi, Susquehanna and Delaware rivers, 650 millions square feet of pine lumber! to furnish which, 65,000 acres have been totally stripped."

It seems, notwithstanding the pressure of the times, that the price of pine lumber has not declined, and that the demand must eventually increase, while few or no precautions are used to meet an increasing demand, or increase the quantity of pine cut from our forests. We have been told that the white pine, or the pumpkin pine as it is generally called, is not reproduced naturally—the underwood that springs up being a species of wood altogether different from the preceding growth of pumpkin or white pine. Such being the fact, it is well that it should be known.

Maine, we believe, has more than 2500 saw mills, most of which are kept in constant use, and yet with our immense forests of pine and our numerous saw mills, we are unable when business is good, to supply the wants of New England. Next to Maine, New York and Pennsylvania yield the white pine in great abundance, and the demand upon these two States to supply the Far West, particularly the valley of the Mississippi and other sections of the country south and west of Pennsylvania, exceeds their ability to supply the numerous and pressing wants.

In ten years, the pine timber on the Alleghany and the Susquehanna has risen from six to ten dollars upon the thousand feet. In 1826, the lumber produced upon these rivers was sold for \$8 and \$10 the thousand feet, and the price has increased until the Alleghany and Susquehanna lumber now sells for from \$10 to \$18 the thousand feet.

Such has been the rapid advance of this valuable article, which thrives so luxuriantly within the territory of Maine. Independent of our many other resources, our forests are to us a source of wealth more valuable than are the gold mines of Mexico. True it is that our lumbering interests have been neglected, and their importance hardly felt by the citizens of our own State. Citizens from abroad saw the value of our timber lands before they were seen by ourselves. In the general rage for speculation in Maine lands, the interests of the State were forgotten

for the interests of individuals, Land was sought after, while the timber upon the land, and the value of the timber upon the land, seemed to be a matter of secondary interest.

The North American Review, in an article giving an interesting description of the forest trees indigenous to the United States, remarks, and we presume upon good evidence, that "the public attention is, of late, we hope, more alive than it has been, to the value of our forests, and to the necessity of economizing what yet remains of these rich national treasures, and of replacing what has been so carelessly wasted. This necessity is every day making itself more manifest. Fuel has already become scarce in our seaports, or rather in our whole seacoast; a fact worthy the serious consideration of those who reflect, that the sufferings of the poor, from the want of this article, are probably greater than from all other causes united. Our best timber also is becoming more and more costly, and our civil and naval architects are constantly driven to the employment of that inferior quality. The live oak of the southern States is already procured for our navy yards with great difficulty, and in fifty years will probably disappear from our soil; and our own white oak, as well as our other most valuable timber trees, must follow at no very distant period. It is in the power of every one who possesses a few acres of land, to do much to arrest this mighty evil; and what might not be anticipated from a simultaneous effort on the part of cultivators in our commonwealth or even in a single county? And all this, at the expense, on the part of each individual, of a few shillings of money and a few hours of interesting labor. If we owe any thing to posterity, in 'what way' could we cooler on them so great a favor at so cheap a rate?"

In view of the subject before us, we may be permitted to hope that the day is not far distant when the citizens of Maine, in the same spirit of public enterprise which has characterized New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and some of our western States, will feel the importance of a liberal and enlightened legislation,—a legislation which shall encourage internal improvements, Home Industry and native enterprise,—that shall keep our young men at home,—that will make idleness a heavy burden to the idler, and give every encouragement for the sustenance of our own resources. This is the spirit we need among us, and the spirit which we dare hope will animate us when the storm now seen and severely felt shall have been scattered abroad. Ten months or a year hence, Maine will find all her resources in great demand; and first among the demands upon the State will be a demand for our lumber. [Portland Advertiser.]

MOB GOVERNMENT.

There are two forms of Government equally the objects of our dread and abhorrence. The one is the riotous rule of the infuriated mob—the other the iron authority of the cruel despot. These are the extremes of evil, and one system arises naturally from the other. The spirit which incites the mob to acts of violence, is the same which urges the tyrant in measures of oppression.

The fear of despotism is the last which can be felt by our people. They cannot for a moment be induced to regard it as one of our threatening evils. The terror from such a source is never considered and never feared. Yet this is the inevitable result of that spirit of mobism, which has made its appearance in different quarters of our country.

What shall hinder some master spirit from riding the storm which the mob may finally raise? Some demagogue may yet ride on the whirlwind of misrule to absolute authority. The connection which exists between mobocracy and despotism is too evident to be disregarded. The tie which unites the two systems is one that cannot be severed. 'Tis the iron band which will in time bind every mad and riotous community.

The occasional outbreaks of misrule can be excused by no process of reasoning. Least of all should this spirit find favor in the country which looks to its people as the only source of authority. However much popular risings may forward the day of freedom in other countries—in this it can only obscure and darken the bright beams of Liberty.

The foundation of all order is in the observance which our people pay to laws enacted by their permission. If such laws are found to favor purposes of evil, they can in little time be abolished or amended. The ballot box offers a peaceful, and the only proper remedy for the wilful perversions, or the unintentional wrongs, inflicted by those in temporary authority.

Bad laws had better be submitted to, for a little season, than be made the occasion of outbreak and violence. The people are supreme, and they can by a simple and safe process soon obviate all the ill effects of unjust enactments. Wrong legislation cannot long endure the temperate opposition of an intelligent people, expressed at the polls.

Every thing gained to Liberty by right rule, is more than lost by misrule. It is lost inevitably and cannot be regained. All that can be hoped from popular risings under monarchical oppression, is rendered hopeless by the same means under our system. If we do not respect and observe a system of our own founding, we shall soon find an uneasy resting place under a cruel despotism. [Saco Democrat.]

Land Speculation.—In the years 1835, '36, and the first two months of 1837, were expended for public lands, forty one millions of dollars more than for the previous forty years; and the federalists tell us it is all owing to Jackson's administration. What silly nonsense! [Skow. Sent.]

Reform in the right place.—The belles of New-York, who promenade Broadway, are beginning reform and retrenchment in sober earnest. Their graceful forms are set off in modest calico frocks, and their bright eyes peer out from beneath bonnets of paper and paste board fabric. We venture to say that a committee of women might be selected in the commercial emporium, who, by their calm consultation of the state of affairs, would quickly put out of sight the panic publications of the Merchant's committee. Let a delegation of intelligent and pretty women be despatched forthwith to Washington, and Martin Van Buren would not refuse to communicate orally for fear of misrepresentation. Wives and mothers would soon form a set of resolutions, and daughters might adopt them, which would make a complete rout of panic in the community. [Saco Democrat.]

Virginia Election.—The result of the election in the Old Dominion is most gratifying. The relative state of parties as to the number of members from the State, will be the same as in the last Congress, but the majorities for the democratic candidates returned are increased. Besides, two new districts have been gained by handsome and decisive majorities, and the two old have been lost by a very few votes; one of them by a plurality—two democratic candidates running, and carrying the majority, but losing the election by division in the ranks. The other, the Norfolk district, was carried by the whigs by a meagre majority, and, as some of them admit, altogether in consequence of the absence of the republican candidate from his own country, Isle of Wight, which did not turn out more than half its republican vote. [Globe.]

The "public sentiment" by which the federalists say Mr. Van Buren should be guided in the discharge of his official duties, is manufactured as readily and as easily as a blaze can be produced with burning coals and shavings. Half a dozen such demagogues as go to make up a considerable portion of the federal party are anxious for notoriety—they wish to appear in print as having said some very severe or very witty things—they put their heads together for the purpose of hatching up a case on which to found a call for a public meeting—they seize upon the present pressure, and invite those who have nothing better to do, (and there are a plenty such about), to meet on a given day, to hear what is to be heard, and see what is to be seen. In the mean time they arrange the preliminaries of the meeting: John Knowlton is appointed to present the resolutions, James Jumpup to second them, and Orator Allbag to support them in an extemporaneous speech written out beforehand. There are always boys and hangers on enough at hand to do the huzzing, which is the finishing stroke in the manufacture of that kind of public opinion which dictates to Mr. Van Buren the repeal of the Specie Circular, and to Congress the re-chartering of the U. S. Bank. It is the easiest thing in the world to make, and the most worthless when it is made. [Arg.]

Freshet.—The late rains in this section, have raised the Kennebec river higher than it has been since the great freshet of 1832. No damage has been done to any of the Mills or Bridges on the river, (with the exception of some slight damage to the Madison Falls Bridge, so called,) so far as we have heard. An immense quantity of lumber has passed this place within the last eight or ten days; probably more than has gone by for the last four years. [Skowhegan Sentinel.]

A gathering—such as in some places might have amounted to a mob—occurred on Saturday last, in front of one of our banks on Main Street. It appeared that a demand for two or three hundred dollars in specie had been made by a citizen at the counter of the bank—that the requisition had been promptly complied with—that the receiver, being dissatisfied, had prolonged his stay beyond bank hours—that the officers of the bank had retired, with the exception of the messenger, between whom and his guest some misunderstanding arose—the noise of which extended to the street, drawing the nucleus of an assemblage, which very naturally increased in aggregation, until the public highway was lately crowded with men and boys on tip-toe, full of curiosity, and inclined to be additionally excited by the news just received topeping the stoppage of most of the continental banks. Sundry magistrates and police officers undertook to disperse the throng; but were answered only by good natured and civilized smiles from the multitudinous face of the sovereign people. Indeed a more gentlemanly, courteous, quiet and well disposed collection of alleged mobocrats need not be coveted in a land of liberty and order. It was understood that one of the agents of the law had arrested the citizen in question, on a charge of assault; and the inquisitive populace were actuated by the same spirit which moved the sailor, when he desired the landlady to take a boarder—they wished to behold the *modus operandi*. They were at length gratified, and went their way peaceably. [Nantucket Inq.]

Sakee, king of Siam, being awakened from sleep and saved from assassination by the braying of an ass, commanded in the order of his gratitude, that all mankind should be called asses. Whenever, as a story goes, an ambassador from China came to the Siamese Court, the Oya Yang, or master of the ceremonies exclaimed:—"Most potent Sakee absolute lord of the Universe, king of the White Elephant, and keeper of the Sacra Tooth, a great Jackass from China, has come to wait upon your Majesty." [Southey.]

My morning haunts are, where they should be, at home; not sleeping, or concocting the surfeits of an irregular feast, but up, and striving, in Winter, often ere the sound of any bell awake men to labor or devotion; in Summer, as oft with the bird that first rises, or not much tardier, to read good authors, or cause them to be read, till the attention be weary, or memory have its full freight. [Milton.]

We understand the late freshet has carried away the principal part of the Augusta Dam. The construction of this dam was a noble enterprise, and one on which Augusta had built its best and fondest hopes. We believe nearly two hundred thousand dollars had been expended upon it and upon the canals to carry the water round it. Four or five hundred men were employed upon it a good part of last summer. It was completed, except a space of fifty or a hundred feet in the centre, which was not finished up, and through which the rush of the water when the river was up must have been tremendous. The loss of the dam will be felt as a heavy damper upon the prospects of Augusta.

We also learn that the corporation boom on the Penobscot above Bangor has been carried away, and a large quantity of logs gone down river. [Courier.]

The people of Boston have not yet overstepped the bounds of propriety, by lending countenance to a mob, and is not likely they ever will. The meeting held at Faneuil Hall on Wednesday morning, gave sufficient evidence of the feeling of the people of Boston, by the virtual rejection of certain mad and foolish resolutions offered for their acceptance. We are proud to say, that notwithstanding the very great excitement which has prevailed for some days, there is every disposition to support the laws and the government officers who are charged with the duty of enforcing them. Bostonians are the last people in the world to countenance the "spirit of a mob." [Boston Courier.]

We perceive that some of the federal editors are boasting that Mr. Van Buren has been "frightened" into calling Congress together, and suspending old bonds, and to prove this position they declare, with great apparent security, that when asked to do these same acts by the New York Distress Committee, he refused, and said he could perceive no sufficient reason for the steps he has since taken! We imagine that those who make this the ground of an accusation of a want of firmness in the administration, do so for the sole purpose of gratifying a disposition to find fault, which has suffered for want of aliment. The circumstances which call for a convocation of Congress have transpired since the visit of the distress Committee; and if those circumstances had not transpired, the President, we presume, would have continued of the opinion that there were no adequate reasons for the course he has since very properly pursued. The laws of Congress regulating the financial affairs of the Government contemplated the existence, at all times, of specie paying banks—the banks having all suspended those payments, the existing laws, which it is not in the power of the President to adapt to the present condition of the financial world, bear upon the business community with such severity that it would be doing them injustice not to extend all the relief which Congress may be disposed to grant them, after a full consideration of all the circumstances under which their application is made.

Latest from England.—The packet ship Garrick, at New York, brings London papers to the 17th and Liverpool to the 18th. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says: "There was no later arrival from this country, but it seems that the packet which sailed hence on the 16th of March, did take out letters announcing that the great houses in New Orleans, and the Josephs here, would fail. This news is contained in the London papers, and taken as the presage of disastrous things to come here this side."

Commercial embarrassments and bankruptcies appear to extend themselves with rapidity on the Continent. The Augsburg Gazette, under date Milan, March 25, announces, in addition to late failures at Trieste, that of Messrs. Benday, Brothers, for £120,000.

Advices from Paris are to the 15th April.—The Ministerial arrangements had not been completed.

The advices from Madrid are to the 8th, and from the frontier to the 11th, inclusive. Deep snows had prevented any hostile movement of consequence by either army.

The British government packet Lapwing, arrived at Falmouth from Tampico April 14, had on board \$900,000 in silver.

On the Canada question, in the House of commons, an amendment in the following words, "that it is expedient to abolish the Legislative Council of the Province of Lower Canada," was adopted, ayes 269, noes 45.

PROSPECT OF CROPS.

The prospect of crops begins to be somewhat more favorable. Since our last we have had rain and vegetation begins to be "looking up," as they say. Our farmers have put in the wheat pretty extensively and we hope they will reap an abundant harvest. Probably twice as much wheat has been sown this spring as there was last, and should there be any thing of a season we trust the cry for bread will be hushed in some measure, and the poor saved from the suffering for lack of provision in a land capable of producing more than enough for all its inhabitants. [Maine Farmer.]

My morning haunts are, where they should be, at home; not sleeping, or concocting the surfeits of an irregular feast, but up, and striving, in Winter, often ere the sound of any bell awake men to labor or devotion; in Summer, as oft with the bird that first rises, or not much tardier, to read good authors, or cause them to be read, till the attention be weary, or memory have its full freight. [Milton.]

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OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, May 30, 1837.

We have been told, heretofore, that one of the safeguards of the people against the possible capidity or fraud of the banks, was their constant liability to redeem their bills in specie when called for, and the penalty for a refusal in the shape of extra interest and a forfeiture of their charters. That safeguard now appears to be taken away, and for the supremacy of the laws, we are to have substituted the edicts of a committee of merchants and bank directors. It is said that the banks in this State are perfectly solvent at the present time and there is no reason to fear that the public will lose by them. We neither admit nor deny this, but we enquire what security the people have for their final solvency if their bills are to pass current and they cannot be compelled to redeem them. Is it to be supposed that, none will be found, who will be disposed to take advantage of this state of things, and issue more bills than they can redeem? Bank bills are already at a discount, though bank men attempt to disguise it by saying that specie commands a premium. We may judge what will be done here by learning what is now being done in other States. In New York the Legislature is now in session, and the bank party have taken advantage of the crisis as they call it to procure a repeal of the law which makes their bank charters forfeit for a refusal to redeem their bills in specie. And what is the consequence? The banks discount freely. They have more bank bills, not money, than they can find purchasers for. If these bills are not required to be redeemed in specie, it is a very easy matter to throw off a few millions of them.

If a farmer or mechanic refuses to pay his note when it becomes due, his property is attached and sold, perhaps sacrificed for half its value, but banks and merchants may continue and refuse payment, set the laws at defiance, and boast that public sentiment is so strong in their favor that no man dares to exact the penalty for such a refusal, nor will the Legislature exact the forfeiture which they have incurred. It is time for the people to seriously enquire if these things are so. Do we live under equal laws, or can the rich violate them with impunity, and enforce them against the poor? Is the country to be governed according to the wishes and dictation of the wealthy in our large cities? Is the operation of the laws to be suspended as regards them whenever their interest and convenience may require?

If the people resist oppression they are compelled to submit to force, but laws must be abrogated or suspended for the convenience of merchants and Banks. And yet these same men threaten violence towards the government and its officers if they are required to yield obedience to the laws of the land. They openly threaten to fight. For what? For leave to refuse to pay their honest debts and for permission to defraud the community without being called to an account for it. If they knew public sentiment they would not dare to whisper violence. They owe too much to the forbearance of the people, to be very insolent. If our present laws and constitution were to be abrogated these merchants and Bank men are the last persons who would be benefited by the change.

Since the passage of the law in New York relieving the Banks from the necessity of redeeming their bills, the money market, or rather the bank bill market is much easier—the banks discount freely, and the nominal prices have risen materially.

From the Maine Farmer.

TO FARMERS.

Mr. Holmes:—I have been waiting a long time to see if my hints in former numbers of the Farmer were likely to produce a revolution with poor farmers, but I wait in vain. Now Mr. Editor, is it not provoking to think they must jog along in a cold way, crying "hard times," "money scarce," &c. I observe that some will keep a lot of ordinary colts, and buy hay at from ten to twenty dollars per ton; other a lot of half starved young cattle, and sell two years old heifers of ten or eleven dollars to pay for hay. Now, who wonders that they cry "hard times"? It is, really, hard for them. Some keep a small flock of sheep, without any care in selecting,—they have their lambs come in the winter,—the sheep are poor—they will not own their lambs,—they die,—and in spring some of the sheep loose their wool—others die—while the owner exclaims, "keeping sheep is poor business in this country when we have such long winters." Well it is "poor business," with such management, I know from sad experience. In 1836 I wintered 20 sheep, I sold the wool and the lambs, and in the fall, the sheep, I took for the whole \$91 1-4 in cash. This is not a large profit as some make, perhaps, but it does very well. I see that many pile up the small stones in heaps in their fields, then haul them off, and thus do the work twice over, for no other reason than because *further did so*. Some calculate largely on a crop of corn, in these cold seasons, instead of wheat. The consequence is, they have to go to *Kennebec* or some other large river, to mill. Others let their ox-sleds stand out through summer, their harrows and wheels in winter, their ploughs, &c. Unless a man have a large capital he will be poor in a short time, if he manage in this way, for the time that should be spent in putting seed into the ground, is spent in making or repairing tools. Come, brother farmers, don't be afraid of new things. Try one experiment in raising wheat. Plough one acre, at least, of cloverland that has been mowed about one or two years. Sow on some live or leached ashes, and you will see what will grow. I want the hay, says one. Never mind the hay, plant a few more potatoes than common, if you are afraid of Ruta Baga, give some to your cattle with your straw, and you will be surprised to see your cattle look so well. No more at present.

We welcome "Economy" once more to our columns, and hope he will not remain silent so long as he has, in future.

We hope the farmers of this State will none of them (especially those who keep sheep) neglect to cultivate a patch of ruta baga or yellow turnip. It is a plant that will continue to grow till November, in spite of frost. Given daily to cattle and sheep in the winter, it keeps them in prime health, and prevents them from suf-

fering from costiveness, as sheep especially are liable to do when fed on nothing but dry hay and straw.

Potatoes every body knows the value of.—They are good for man or beast, and we can have the first quality without limit as to quantity. Mangle Wirtzel. This is the season to plant. Immense crops can be raised on an acre. Cows prefer it to any other esculent root, and it makes them give the best of milk, the beets containing a large portion of sugar, and no acid taste of any kind. Both mangle wirtzel and ruta baga are valuable for fattening cattle.

The Somerset Journal says that Mr. Alvan McIntire of Norridgevoock raised last season on a half acre and 13 rods of land twenty nine and a half bushels of wheat. This is more than four times the average yield in Virginia in good seasons.

The Editor of the Portland Orion uses the following plain and just remarks in relation to domestic affairs of that city.

We have some of the best women in the world in this city; there are others however to whom the remarks apply and for whose benefit we give the remarks in our columns.—[Mechanic and Farmer.

We want to see the young ladies, even of the most wealthy families in our city, better skilled in the performance of household duties. We are out of help, we frequently hear said, and we are glad of it, we always reply, whenever we are certain that there are large, lazy girls on the premises, who ought, both on account of their health and their present and future character, to be actively employed some hours of each day in domestic affairs, from the kitchen to the garret. No matter what may be the prospect of a young lady in respect to property, she is not fit to have the management of it, nor to be the wife of a man, or the mother of children, unless her domestic education is complete. It is not enough that she is pretty sure of having the means of hiring help, but she must, if she would keep good help, know how to do the very things she prefers to have done by others. Many a young married lady has lost a good domestic, from not knowing when she was well used. A rich married lady ought at least, to know how work should be done, if she is not disposed to do it herself. Hence these mothers are committing a capital error, who allow their daughters to grow up in ignorance of the right performance of the several duties which must fall upon them in their domestic affairs in married life. Yet there are such.—And it is not uncommon to find a half dozen light-headed girls, of the same family, out on recruiting services in various parts of the city, using such language as this.—We have got out of help—do you know of a good girl—we have never been so much troubled for domestics—my hands are as hard as a man's—I have had to work so much—I wish the factories were all in the bottom of the sea, &c. Now when we hear any such lamentations, we say within ourselves, go home and go to work. If you are rich, it will be no disgrace to you; and if you are not, you certainly cannot afford to hire others to work for you.

The Bank papers have had much to say about Mr. Biddle's "reluctant consent" to suspend specie payments. It will be perceived, by the following article from the Globe, that Mr. Biddle had waited a few minutes longer, his "reluctance" would have been changed to necessity.

THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.
It is pretended by the friends of this institution, that it stopped altogether out of courtesy for the other banks, and for the sake of Philadelphia. It had at first refused to go into the measure in concert with the other banks—tried to prevail on them to support it with their money in the resolution of standing out, and actually displayed a paragon of specie on its counter to protect its honor and credit! Its bulletin even tells us that it held this attitude until within "the minutes" of the hour when it was to make an exhibition of that strength which had, at one time, promised to hold up with one hand the whole mercantile debt of New York—of New Orleans with the other—while Philadelphia was to rest, we suppose, on the shoulders of the giant.

Within "three minutes" of the time that Goliath was to make a demonstration of his powers, (just by way of showing what he could do if he would,) one of the small city banks sent a pebble from a sling, which, whizzing by him, awakened his attention. He was notified that he must pay \$70,000. Another sent him word that he must stand the shock of over \$130,000, which he would be good enough to make immediate preparation to meet. But a circumstance which is told by the letter-writer of the Intelligencer at once induced Nicholas to sweep his counters in haste, and pack up his money for exportation. The newsman of the Intelligencer exults thus in relating the matter:—"The Yankees were behindhand this time, two gentlemen from Boston arrived express in the city this morning, and presented notes and drafts to the amount of nine hundred and forty thousand dollars, demanding specie for them."

They came "three minutes" too late. In three minutes the three drafts we have mentioned would have left him without a dollar, and with a circulation of six or seven millions, without an ounce of gold or silver to rest upon. If brass would have served, Mr. B. could have supplied it out of his private stock.

Call on business men in business hours, only on business, do your business, and go about your business.

DIED.

In this town, 12th inst. Mr. Ashley G. Twell, aged 51. In Thomaston, Mrs. Mary Jane Davis, wife of Capt. Francis Davis, aged 32.

Norway High School.

Mr. DAVIS will commence the Summer Term of this School, in Norway Village, on Wednesday, the 14th day of June next, which will continue 11 weeks. Tuition \$5.00 per quarter, or 30 cts. per week. Norway, May 27th, 1837. *3w42

To whom it may concern:

THIS certifies that I have this day voluntarily relinquished and do hereby relinquish unto my children Hannah Marshall, William Marshall, Abigail Marshall, and Susan Marshall, minors, all my right, title and interest in and to any and all services, and in and to any interest in their earnings or wages after this date; and hereby permit any and all persons to employ any or either of my said children, and to pay them or either of them for any and all services by them performed: here by ratifying all contracts, settlements and payments made with and to my said children relating to their said services—and I hereby forbid any person from harboring or trusting my said children on any account, as I shall pay no debts of their contracting after this date. SAMUEL MARSHALL.

Attest, J. J. Durbin, Bethel, May 17, 1836. 3w41

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the following notes of hand, viz:—One Note dated September 1, 1836, running to Davis Variel and months from date, and an endorsement on it of \$4 00 of the same date for \$33 00, and interest, due in eight months;—one of \$34 00, and interest, due in one year from date;—and I have received no value therefor and shall not pay the same. JOSEPH FOSTER. Livermore, May 22, 1837. 3w42

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Weld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the taxes assessed upon the following lots of land within the town of Weld for the year 1836, and committed to the subscriber to collect, are unpaid, viz:—

	No. of Lots.	No. of Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.	
Unknown,	18	1	188	\$ 33	\$ 56	
do	18	2	189	33	56	
do	18	3	190	33	56	
do	18	4	191	16	27	Own
do	18	5	192	29	33	
do	18	6	193	38	65	
do	18	8	196	44	75	Me
do	15	5	160	41	73	Me
do	15	6	160	68	150	John
do	15	9	160	44	75	Th
do	16	5	160	77	75	De
do	16	9	160	77	1,31	Aut
do	17	6	160	33	56	Ala
do	17	6	160	44	75	Ma
do	18	10	197	16	27	Th
do	18	11	198	11	19	Eliz
do	18	12	225	11	19	Eliz
do	16	10	160	55	94	Un
do	16	11	170	44	75	are
do	16	12	180	11	19	ten
do	17	3	160	77	1,31	ex
do	2	3	144	55	94	Ste
do	14	3	80	44	75	ma
do	15	9	206	44	75	ma
do	16	8	160	44	75	day
do	17	8	160	11	19	
do	17	9	160	16	27	
do	16	7	160	20	34	
do	18	7	195	6	8	19
do	17	10	160	11	19	The
do	17	5	160	9	15	Lat
do	17	6	160	20	37	the

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
FOSTER'S CABINET MISCELLANY.

Embracing a carefully selected series of the newest
Publications on a variety of subjects.
Interesting to all who desire to make themselves acquainted with

**THE BEST LITERARY PRODUCTIONS
OF THE FIRST WRITERS OF
THE DAY.**

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advance.

Although this work is published periodically, in order that
the public taste for novelty may in some measure be accommo-
dated, it will be published in numbers, weekly, in volu-
mes, each work complete and distinct in itself, or by subscrip-
tion by the year—so, that while it unites all the advantages of
some readers, of the small number at stated periods, and in
upon periodical publications, of the convenience of the single
have the option of purchasing either of the series they
may think proper, in any manner congenial to their wishes or
circumstances.

The work commenced with
**ST. PETERSBURG, CONSTANTINO-
PLE AND NAPOLI DI ROMANI.**

BY BARON VON TITZ.

Which may be complete, either in numbers, or neatly
bound, forming one of Foster's Cabinet
Miscellanies.

It is followed by *A Steam Voyage down the Danube*
with *Sketches of Hungary, Wallachia, Servia, Turkey,*
by Michael J. Quinn, author of "Visit to Spain," &c.
The first part of which has already appeared.

Both these works have been noticed by the reviewers of Eng-
land with unqualified praise.

The proprietors of this work impressed with the opinion that
independently of abstract and learned treatises, there is a simple
demand, on the part of the reading public, for literary matter of
a higher denomination than the new works of fiction, which are
at present so promiscuously disseminated among them, and for books
that shall have a higher aim than the mere amusement and grati-
fication of the idle; he feels assured that with a moderate
degree of care and research, selections may easily be made from
the literature of the day, which shall not be deficient in in-
forming the mind, or improving the experience.

With this opinion and assurance he has been induced to com-
mence the present series, in which he will endeavor to embody
subjects worthy of being collected and retained, for the purpose
of refreshing the mind, or reference, and which may not deterio-
rate the character of a gentleman's library.

Mr. Constable of Edinburgh, was the first to discover that
a signal service might be performed by the publication of a series
in a cheap and compact form, a series of publications that should
have utility as a primary object, but rational amusement in the
manner of their conception. By issuing a small portion at a
time and in frequent succession, he conceived that he should in-
crease the generality of readers, and keep up the publication, and not
lose the result of his labor in arrears. By a well timed and well
judged selection of articles it is believed that he has accomplished
not only this ostensible object, but a secret and more important
one.

Gradually a desire for more solid reading increased in society
and that which originally began in the hope of amusement
was continued in the wish for information. Useful matter was
published at a comparatively cheap price, it was continually in-
creasing, yet the enterprising publisher began to insert new matter
in his selections, and the public in return rewarded his exertions
and expenses by enlarged patronage.

Were Constable's Miscellany current in the United States
the proprietors of the present series would not have found it
expedient to commence the latter work. But, be it remem-
bered, that in speaking of the cheapness of Constable it is but
relatively—as compared with the publications in Great Britain
generally, which is deemed a cheap price.

Constable's Miscellany is published at about half the English
rate, but the present work proposes to be at about one third
even of Constable.

The object then of Foster's Cabinet Miscellany may be easily
explained. It is to introduce to the reading public, in a series
of small, cheap, and easily accessible volumes, a selection of
works that shall gradually form a collection of writings
which may be referred to with satisfaction at some future
day, or to compare with a more recent writer; that may be an
ornament to any private library or collection; and that shall be
cheaper than ever has been issued.

The works collected into Foster's Cabinet Miscellany, will be
such as possible, every taste, and by an agreeable variety of
subjects as well as styles, to keep up a healthy excitement for
rational entertainment. Works of great length, of severe and
deep investigation, and of the more abstract sciences, will, of
course, find no place in the series. The cheerful, elegant, and
easy writings of the day, that the selections will be made: al-
ways keeping in view, that only substantially good works will
be introduced; in order that the publisher will use every
means to satisfy himself, before he commits a work to press, that
it is a work that will be read, and that it will be read with
interest.

It is trusted that the Cabinet Miscellany will be a medium
of all that is valuable in modern literature; it will assuredly be
the medium of introducing works which would hardly find their
way to the American public generally, through any other source,
and it will present to the public, varying from one fourth to one
sixth, and in some cases even one-eighth of the English cost,—
and the execution, it is hoped, will meet with general approval.

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**FOSTER'S REPRINTS OF
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Comprising the following standard Reviews and Magazines:
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The extensive circulation of the original editions of these well
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ecution of the Works is quite equal, in every respect, to the
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For the four Reviews per annum, \$5 00
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zines, \$16 per annum.

Country subscribers should forward a year's subscription
in advance, or a city reference.

The July numbers of Blackwood and Metropolitan Magazines,
recently published, commenced a volume of each of these works.
Blackwood's Magazine, in the beginning of the American Revo-
lution, July 1835, complete in three vols. and the Metropolitan
from January of the present year to July, 1 vol. complete.

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Corner of Pine Street and Broadway.

*Editors of Newspapers giving the above advertisement
a few insertions in their columns, will be entitled to either a copy
of the Cabinet Miscellany for one year, or some other work to
the same amount, at the option of the advertiser. The rate is paid
only of such papers as may contain either the advertisement or
a paragraph relating to the work may be forwarded.

13

Sheriff's Sale.
Oxford, ss: **TAKEN** on Execution and will be sold at Public
Auction on Saturday the twenty second day of Ap-
ril next, at ten o'clock a. m. at the Store of John Hin-
gins, Esq. in Port in said county, all the right in and
equity of certain premises situate in the town of
Jedediah Burbank in said county, being the farm
which he now lives and is bounded on the East by land of
Samuel Merrill, on the North and West by land of Wal-
ter Edgcomb, and on the South by the road. Said farm
is now mortgaged to Daniel Dean, Esq. to recover the
payment of a sum that will be made known at the time
and place of sale. Conditions made known at said time
and place.

JAMES THOMAS, Deft. Sheriff.
Porter, March 18th, 1837. 2w23

ARON BURR.
MEMOIRS of Aron Burr, just received and for
sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by
W. E. GOODNOW.

Also, Quilmain Deeds, and Town Orders.
Feb. 28, 1837. 1f

DOCTOR MARSHALL'S
Aromatic, Catarrh & Headache
SNOW.

THIS SNOW is superior to any thing known, for re-
moving that troublesome disease, the Catarrh, and
also a Cold in the Head, and a Headache. It opens and
purges well, without hurting the stomach, and gives
a healthy action to the parts affected. It is perfectly free
from any thing deleterious in its composition—has a
pleasant flavor, and its immediate effect, after being us-
ed, is agreeable.—Price, 60 cts per Bottle.

DOCT. MARSHALL'S
Vegetable Indian Black
PLASTER.

THIS Plaster is unrivalled for curing Scrofulous Swel-
lings, Scurvy Sores, Ulcers, and Fresh Wounds.
Pains in the Sides, Hips, and Limbs; and seldom fails to
give relief in local Rheumatism. It is applied to the side
giving relief in the common Liver Complaints, and
if applied to the neck in scrofula, it will cure the Quinsy.
The virtues of the Plaster have been witnessed by thou-
sands of the most respectable individuals in the Kingdom
of Vermont and New York, who have tested its efficacy.
—Price, 25 cts per Box.

DOCT. BENSON'S
JAUNDICE ELIXIR.

For Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Cos-
tiveness, Dysentery, Headache, and all diseases arising
from a bad state of the blood.

THIS ELIXIR is useful at all seasons of the year, par-
ticularly in the Spring, in removing Jaundice and Bilious
complaints, caused by sudden changes of the atmos-
phere, colds, &c. which have a direct tendency to pro-
duce diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, Stomach,
Bowel, Skin, &c. It is also calculated to remove all
obstructions of the capillary vessels, and produce a
healthy and active action of the whole system, changing
the sick in a short time after taking it, from a sallow,
sickly color, to a healthy, beautiful and florid complexion.
—Price, 37 1/2 cts.

All of the above just received and for Sale at the Ox-
ford Bookstore, by
W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 24, 1836. 1f1

DR. BRANDRETH
WANTS no college, no institution, no money, no charter;
he being quite satisfied to rest on the patronage of the public for
the success of his grandfathers' **VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL**
SAL PILLS, established in England, 1771.

On the 18th day of May, 1835, three new, truly reformed
Pills were first made known in the United States, although in
Europe they had been previously known for nearly a century.
The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion,
but as on trial they were found to be the most perfect and
beneficial medicine ever known, and the consequence is, they
are now recommended by thousands of persons who have
been cured of Consumption, Indigestion, Colic, Dysentery,
Pain in the Head, Pains in the Back, Pains in the Limbs,
Pains in the Stomach, Pains in the Bowels, Pains in the
Sides, Pains in the Hips, Pains in the Joints, Pains in the
Neck, Pains in the Arms, Pains in the Legs, Pains in the
Feet, Pains in the Hands, Pains in the Fingers, Pains in the
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